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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1990 session

FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Co-operation with Rotary International for polio eradication

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $60,000,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions from Rotary International, for a five-year programme of co-operation with the PolioPlus programme of Rotary International to provide support to national programmes for polio eradication for the period 1990 to 1994.

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1. Global immunization coverage has risen dramatically during the last four years. By the end of 1988, coverage of children by their first birthday had risen to 68 per cent for three doses of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine and polio vaccine. Measles coverage has tripled to 60 per cent. Preliminary data for 1989 indicate that the trend is continuing, and the goal of universal child immunization (UCI) by the end of 1990 is likely to be achieved. Based upon this success, the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) has established a goal of eradicating poliomyelitis by the year 2000. This goal, as well as the elimination of neonatal tetanus and the reduction of measles cases and mortality were endorsed by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and the UNICEF Executive Board in 1989 (decision 1989/12, E/ICEF/1989/12).

2. Much of the success of the UCI drive may be attributed to the excellent co-operation among members of the international community, including Governments, donor agencies and non-governmental and private organizations. Most notable among non-governmental organizations has been the world-wide support of Rotary Clubs. In 1986, Rotary International launched a campaign to raise funds for the global effort to eradicate polio and to support the expanded programme on immunization. By June 1988, more than $220 million had been pledged, and nearly all funds have been received. This fund-raising effort involved more than 1 million Rotarians in 23,500 Rotary Clubs in 162 countries. The objective of the PolioPlus programme is to provide polio vaccine and other support to immunization programmes throughout the developing world until polio is eradicated.

3. The PolioPlus programme provided financial grants to local Rotary organizations in 77 countries for polio vaccine and social mobilization activities. The polio vaccine was procured by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in the Americas and by UNICEF in countries elsewhere in the developing world.

4. In 1985, UNICEF began the country-by-country procurement of polio vaccine on behalf of Rotary on a reimbursable basis. In 1987, a few country programmes included the provision of polio vaccine funded by PolioPlus as part of supplementary-funded projects, in which Rotary International was regarded as a regular donor.

5. In 1989, the Executive Board approved supplementary funding proposals in the amount of $40 million for the Under-Five Mortality Reduction Reserve for the period 1989 to 1990 (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.31). In line with this authorization, a pledge agreement was made between Rotary International and UNICEF to procure polio vaccines for 33 countries for a total of $14.6 million and $1.2 million for the cold chain for 1989.

6. UNICEF and Rotary International have agreed to a multi-year (1990 to 1994) pledge agreement to fund polio vaccines for all non-PAHO countries with Rotary grants. This arrangement will facilitate longer-term planning, better co-ordination of Rotary grants with recipient Governments and support to national immunization programmes. It will also simplify the financial management of vaccine procurement.

7. Therefore, it is proposed that the Executive Board approve an extension of this co-operation for the period 1990 to 1994 in the amount of $60 million in supplementary funds, subject to the receipt of funds from Rotary International.

8. The proposed phasing is as follows:

Estimated yearly expenditure

(In millions of United States dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Total
Total estimated expenditure	17	16	15	14	13	75
Balance of approved supplementary funds	15	-	-	-	-	15
Additional supplementary funds to be approved	2	16	15	14	13	60

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Reduction of outstanding balances through savings or cancellations and funds to cover overexpenditure on approved projects

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $52,460 to cover overexpenditure for two country programmes and one regional programme. This document also details savings and cancellations in the amount of $641,314.

Savings and cancellations

1. Savings represent unused balances of approved programmes owing to price reductions in the supplies or equipment required, overestimation of the amount of supplies or non-supply assistance needed and cancellations when UNICEF assistance is no longer required because the project, or some aspect of it, cannot proceed as originally envisaged or because financing is assumed by other sources.

Previous programmes as outlined in document E/ICEF/	Country	Savings and cancellations (US dollars)
	Africa	
P/L.2079(REC)	Regional: Pan African Institute for Development	587 343
	Americas	
1985/P/L.18	Panama	15 156
	Asia	
P/L.1910(REC)	Asia - regional programme in support of social development planning and programming in Asia and the Pacific	38 815
	Total	641 314

Funds to cover overexpenditure

2. In the course of implementing certain projects, the effect of rising costs and inflation has raised the cost above the level of the original amounts. Therefore, the Executive Board is requested to increase earlier levels for the programmes listed below:

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Previous programmes as outlined in document E/ICEF/	Country	Funds to cover overexpenditure (US dollars)
	Africa	
1986/P/L.6	Cape Verde	12 089
	Asia	
1988/P/L.24	Republic of Korea	16 454
	Americas	
P/L.2046(REC)	Regional: promotion and development of women in Latin America and the Caribbean	23 917
	Total	52 460

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FOR INFORMATION

REPORT ON THE USE OF GLOBAL FUNDS IN 1989

SUMMARY

This report describes the use of the special and reserve funds of UNICEF in 1989, specifically the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation, the Under-Five Mortality Reduction Reserve, the Environment Programme Planning and Preparation Reserve, the Eradication of Dracunculiasis (Guinea Worm) Programme, the Inter-Agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance Programme, the Monitoring Child Survival and Development Programme and the Bamako Initiative Global Reserve. The activities funded by the Emergency Reserve Fund are described in document E/ICEF/1990/11.

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I. INTERREGIONAL FUND FOR PROGRAMME PREPARATION, PROMOTION AND EVALUATION

1. The interregional fund for programme preparation (IFP) was established in 1962 to enable UNICEF to work closely with government ministries in the preparatory work leading to the formulation of national policies, the preparation of programmes to strengthen services benefiting children, the assessment of current activities and experience exchange between regions and countries. It later evolved into a source of support for policy development and for strengthening the knowledge base in UNICEF. In 1984, the scope of IFP was broadened to include programme promotion and strengthened support of programme evaluation. In the following year, it was renamed the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation (IFPPE).

2. Programme preparations at the country level are generally financed from country programme funds. In cases where such funds are not available, especially for the preparation of situation analyses, IFPPE allows preparations to proceed without Executive Board approval. A recommendation for programme co-operation can then be submitted to the next regular session of the Executive Board. Thus, IFPPE has made UNICEF participation more responsive to identified needs and has improved the quality of UNICEF programmes.

3. IFPPE also makes it possible to arrange for global studies for Executive Board consideration, often leading to policy reviews, and for other studies of interest and relevance to UNICEF activities. In addition, it finances follow-up actions related to policy approaches endorsed by the Executive Board, including expenses incurred through working with other agencies. IFPPE is also the main source of funding in support of substantive conferences and meetings such as the World Conference on Education for All, the International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) and the International Symposium of Policy Makers on Breast-feeding. It also supports the publication of programme publications, policy reviews requested by the Executive Board and staff working papers on issues that are of interest to UNICEF staff and others working in areas of common concern. It provides for advisory and preparatory services in countries where conventional UNICEF co-operation is no longer appropriate. The activities supported through IFPPE during 1989 are described below.

A. Studies and evaluations

4. During 1989, most of the studies for the Executive Board were prepared by UNICEF staff and did not require the services of external consultants. Expenses were incurred, however, for consultation with relevant experts for their comments. On the other hand, several studies were undertaken, either independently or jointly with other agencies, on issues of interest to UNICEF, and these are described below. The expenditures shown under the heading of global studies in table 1 below were essentially incurred during 1988, but paid in 1989.

5. Evaluation activities were further strengthened and improved in 1989, and they are summarized in the report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/1990/2). The majority of those activities were funded from country programme funds. Activities funded through IFPPE in 1989 included three rapid assessments of countries in which social mobilization has played a major role in universal child immunization (UCI) efforts (Senegal, Pakistan and Nigeria). The goal of the assessments was to evaluate their impact and to establish follow-up actions required to achieve the goal of UCI in 1990.

6. Technical and financial support were also provided to carry out an evaluation of urban basic services in Sri Lanka. A joint donor/UNICEF evaluation of the ongoing UCI project in the Sudan and desk studies to determine the economic costs involved in national immunization days and to review policies, programmes, studies and evaluations in the field of women in development were also undertaken. The results of the desk studies will be used to prepare the terms of reference for thematic evaluation in 1990.

7. IFPPE continued to support training activities aimed at developing and further strengthening evaluation skills in field offices. The first meeting, involving 30 field staff in the Americas and the Caribbean region, was held in Mexico. It was followed by a global workshop in Florence, Italy, involving all UNICEF evaluation focal points. The workshop provided opportunities for the exchange of experiences and for discussions about the latest evaluation methods (e.g., rapid assessment procedures and special surveys). Preparations were also made for a conference to be organized by the United Nations University to further discuss experiences in the use of rapid assessment procedures outside UNICEF, and a workshop on the use of sentinel sites for facilitators from field offices was held.

8. IFPPE was used to collect, process and disseminate knowledge through the following: (a) by commissioning studies; (b) by organizing a technical conference on community financing to strengthen local health services in francophone Africa, in collaboration with the French Committee for UNICEF; and (c) by producing at low cost, through desk-top publishing, various series of programme publications, including UNICEF policy reviews, staff working papers and Assignment Children/Carnets de l'enfance. Through IFPPE all UNICEF field office libraries received selected publications to keep field staff up to date on advances in various disciplines, as well as to facilitate a larger outreach for joint World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF statements. The programme publications supported by IFPPE in 1989 included "Strategies for children in the 1990s", in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, in the policy review series; "Protection of working children", "Cost-effectiveness of programmes for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade" and "Access of women to credit for income-generating projects in Latin America" in the staff working papers series; and a monograph on the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee's Non-Formal Education Programme in the Assignment Children/Carnets de l'enfance series.

9. IFPPE funds continued to support the preparation and distribution of the programme field manual and, in 1989, efforts focused on improving the contents and distribution of the volume on programme operations. It is now being used as the field manual for the training of programme officers in all aspects of programme operations.

B. Special programme areas

10. At its 1989 session, the Executive Board approved an additional allocation of $1,600,000 for activities in the special programme areas of the World Conference on Education for All, Facts for Life, the symposium on breast-feeding, the history project and programme information management (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.37).

11. UNICEF contributed to the preparation and convening of the World Conference on Education for All, held in Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990, which was a milestone in the development of basic education for all. A report on the Conference, including the necessary follow-up actions to be taken, is contained in document E/ICEF/1990/L.14.

12. In 1989, IFPPE supported the production and dissemination of 275,000 copies of Facts for Life in English, French, Spanish, Portugese and Arabic to UNICEF field offices, WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and more than 100 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as other organizations and interested health and medical personnel. Support was also provided for the UNICEF share of costs of the WHO/UNESCO/UNICEF multi-agency group which reviews progress and considers additional efforts required to promote this initiative, either jointly or within each agency.

13. Support was provided by IFPPE for the preparation of a joint WHO/UNICEF initiative leading to a technical meeting and policy-level symposium on breast-feeding in 1990 in the context of the promotion and protection of breast-feeding world wide. During 1989, IFPPE support to the history project focused on establishing a data base and streamlining the information flow to facilitate future studies of UNICEF activities. The project also focused on compiling the global experience of UCI during the year. With IFPPE support, UNICEF has now established a new programme information management system, and the year saw the improvement of the system through field testing and consultations, followed by training in different regions and at headquarters.

C. Co-operation with other agencies

14. UNICEF continued to work closely with UNESCO and supported the services of regional education advisors in Bangkok and Nairobi, as well as a portion of the operational costs of the co-operative unit in Paris. Under the co-operative programme, UNESCO provided advisory services for the development and implementation of the education component of UNICEF programmes of co-operation, as well as the production of learning aids, as needed. UNESCO and UNICEF continued their close co-operation in the areas of early childhood development and girls' education. However, owing to accounting adjustments, payments for expenditures incurred by UNESCO for the co-operative programme will be made only in 1990.

15. Through the support of IFPPE, UNICEF continues to improve its information and data base on its own, as well as in collaboration with other organizations. UNICEF continued to be actively involved in the United Nations National Household Survey Capability Programme, especially in relation to the collection and use of social

indicators. In this regard, UNICEF also continued to work closely with the United Nations Statistical Office and the United Nations Population Division. Because of the nature of its data needs, UNICEF has now engaged the services of a senior adviser responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on children.

16. In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna, UNICEF continued to support the study on women and social trends. IFPPE also supported a consultation on the use of household survey data to estimate child mortality and the publication of the "Step-by-step guide to the estimation of child mortality" (Manual X). It also continued to support the publication of statistics on children in UNICEF-assisted countries.

17. Rehabilitation International continued to support the formulation and implementation of childhood disability programmes in several countries, as well as advocacy, information dissemination and technical support from headquarters. UNICEF also contributed its share to the operational costs of the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which, during 1989, focused on the role of women in food production, as well as on malnutrition and infection. A subject of interest to UNICEF was also its attention to the appropriate uses of anthropometric indices in children.

D. Programme support, knowledge networks and experience exchange

18. UNICEF co-operated with WHO and other organizations, including the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development in several primary health care (PHC) activities. UNICEF and WHO continued to provide support for the publication of Dialogue on Diarrhoea and a review dealing with the subject of acute respiratory infections (ARI), ARI News, which have become the principal channels for the dissemination of information on these two important health issues. IFPPE continued to support regional-level training activities of diarrhoeal disease control programmes.

19. UNICEF has a contractual arrangement with Johns Hopkins University (United States) to organize an experts meeting on the household management of diarrhoeal diseases in 1990, which will be sponsored with WHO. UNICEF has also arranged the following with Johns Hopkins University: to secure the technical services of a highly qualified group of experts to assist in the design, implementation and evaluation of UNICEF-supported control of ARI programmes in three preliminary country efforts (Bolivia, the Gambia and Thailand); and to conduct a study on "Child survival, fertility control and population growth in developing countries: implications for health policy and programmes". UNICEF also provided modest support to the Bellagio Conference on the Pathogenesis and Prevention of Pneumonia.

20. In the field of nutrition, UNICEF continued to collaborate with Tufts University (United States) in the study of positive deviance in nutritional status. A notable activity supported by IFPPE during the year was for the field testing of the electronic solar scale for growth monitoring which, if found

appropriate, would revolutionize the way children and mothers are weighed. This would contribute to a significant acceleration in growth monitoring and maternity care. UNICEF continued to work closely with the International Consultative Council on Iodine Deficiency Disorders in order to consolidate the progress now being made in various parts of the world. Support continued to be provided to several countries in Africa to develop household food security programmes, emphasizing the specific problems of the poor in the area of food production.

21. During the year, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Statement on the special role of maternity services in protecting, promoting and supporting breast-feeding was published and widely circulated through support provided by IFPPE. UNICEF support and involvement in the promotion and protection of breast-feeding has been greatly enhanced by the appointment of a project officer in breast-feeding. Supportive materials for breast-feeding have been developed and working relationships with other development agencies and NGOs in support of breast-feeding have been re-established. Preparations are now being made with WHO and other agencies to convene a technical meeting and a symposium involving policy makers in 1990.

22. IFPPE continued to support the development and implementation of early childhood development programmes in several countries through a contractual arrangement with the High Scope Foundation. UNICEF maintained its active role in the global Consultative Group on Early Child Development and the International Working Group on Education. As noted earlier, UNICEF was one of the four principal sponsors of the World Conference on Education for All, and IFPPE also supported various preparatory activities in connection with the round tables organized by UNICEF. One of the papers prepared was entitled "Educating all the children: the financial challenge for the 1990s". UNICEF, in collaboration with the International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris), supported a study of the major trends that characterize both formal and non-formal education.

23. In urban basic services, IFPPE continued to support the analysis and dissemination of UNICEF experience through consultations, workshops and the publication of Urban Examples. During the year, in collaboration with WHO and the Aga Khan Foundation, UNICEF also co-sponsored an international meeting on urban planning in Karachi. UNICEF has recruited a senior project officer to be responsible for all activities in the area of children in especially difficult circumstances. Studies entitled "Children on the front-line", "Combating child labour" and "Children in war" were initiated or pursued during 1989.

24. UNICEF involvement in women's activities has been described in detail in the report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/1990/2), as well as in the policy review paper on women in development (E/ICEF/1990/L.1). UNICEF is also closely involved with the Sub-Committee on Women in Development of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and with other organizations. In the field of water supply and sanitation, there was a modest expenditure for the elimination of dracunculiasis (Guinea worm) disease.

25. UNICEF continued to promote the concept of "adjustment with a human face" in several forums, and IFPPE supported the promotion and operationalization of the debt relief for child survival strategy. Past experiences in adjustment with a

human face were consolidated in 1989. Support continued to be provided to countries undergoing structural adjustment programmes, highlighting the need for more attention to programmes for children and their families. Regional workshops were organized to exchange experiences, and new research activities were undertaken in Africa to investigate the link between adjustment policies and the long-term needs of Africa for a better human resource infrastructure base. UNICEF participated and co-operated actively in structural adjustment programmes and projects of other agencies, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

26. Programme communications have become an increasingly important aspect of programme delivery, and IFPPE has facilitated the development of training materials and the organization of training workshops and seminars for experience exchange. A programme field manual on social mobilization is also being developed. UNICEF has continued to work closely with WHO in programme information, education and communication (IEC) under the banner of "Mobilizing All for Health". Together with WHO, UNICEF promoted youth involvement in health development during the year.

27. IFPPE has supported the strengthening of programming in different countries and has built up a modest capacity to support field needs as necessary. In order to provide adequate support to UNICEF programmes of co-operation and to establish linkages with child-focused and child-related institutions, working relationships were maintained with such organizations as the International Children's Centre in Paris, the Child-to-Child programme in London and the World Federation for Medical Education.

E. Programme promotion

28. IFPPE continues to support the preparation and production of the State of the World's Children report, which has now become a powerful tool for global and national advocacy and programme promotion. This is closely linked to the generation of political will, commitment and social mobilization necessary for successful programme implementation. The 1990 report was issued in December 1989 simultaneously in Arabic, English, French, Portugese and Spanish, as in previous years, and in Russian for the first time. It was translated in its entirety into 41 other languages, and in part into several other languages, generating further local interest and support. The 1990 report was launched in Washington, D.C., with a live television link-up with Canada (Toronto), Switzerland (Geneva) and the United Kingdom (London). The Executive Director's message was also broadcast directly to the Australian Parliament at the same time. Briefings were also held in several metropolitan centres and in almost all developing countries. Despite the considerable public interest and attention that the report has generated every year during the past decade, the 1990 report surpassed previous years' records in receiving media attention and in reaching an ever-widening audience.

29. IFPPE remains a major source of support for co-operation with NGOs and was an important element in support for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Support continued through IFPPE for such NGOs as the Society for International Development, an association of development thinkers and practitioners who are

staunch advocates of development strategies that put people first; and the Japanese Organization on International Co-operation in Family Planning, with its extensive maternal and child health (MCH) networks in developing countries. IFPPE also supported a three-year programme with the World Scout Bureau to mobilize scouts as health educators and youth communicators in the area of children's rights as well as an NGO publication on breast-feeding. It also facilitated co-operation with the Non-Governmental Liaison Services in mobilizing the support of NGO networks in North America and Europe.

30. As a principal source of support for UNICEF co-operation with parliamentarians, IFPPE has supported national and regional parliamentarian meetings in Colombia, Guatemala, the Republic of Korea and Cameroon. It has also continued to support the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Important outreach activities were initiated with religious leaders during 1989 through support for the Global Forum of Spiritual Leaders and Parliamentarians on Human Survival.

31. An IFPPE-supported symposium of artists and intellectuals in March 1989, in Bamako, addressed the theme of community participation in the management of health care and other development sectors. It was held under the personal patronage of President Moussa Traoré, who was then Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and was attended by over 100 participants from 30 countries. UNICEF has established close working relationships with African leaders, and its support during the 1989 OAU Summit led to the adoption of four resolutions on children's issues, one of which declared the 1990s as the Decade of the African Child. Existing relationships were also reinforced with the Member States of the French-speaking world, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth, resulting in the reiteration of the commitment of each of their summits to child survival and development (CSD).

F. Regional activities

32. IFPPE supported a variety of activities through UNICEF regional offices and the office for China. These included data collection; studies; evaluations; situation analyses; programme preparation exercises; experience exchange; and the development of resource materials for programming, advocacy and education that are appropriate for higher-income countries. The following regional activities were carried out in 1989.

South Central Asia

33. IFPPE supported several country-level activities in the region. In Afghanistan, these included a situation analysis of basic education in urban areas and a study of the situation of water supply and sanitation in Kabul City and its impact on health. In Bhutan, support included establishing a socio-anthropological knowledge base for health, water and sanitation and conducting baseline studies on folk concepts and practices in water, hygiene, nutrition and infant child care. The findings of these studies have been used to organize a national workshop on religion and health, the first of its kind in Bhutan. In Sri Lanka, a consultant

was engaged to examine the issue of children in armed conflict and to assist in programme development and preparations for the regional consultation of the World Conference on Education for All. In Maldives, funds were provided to undertake studies on the role of women related to income and educational opportunities, advocacy for children with political and religious leaders and experiments with alternative sources of energy.

34. In Nepal, support focused on determining the principal causes of childhood deaths and integrated implementation support to reduce unnecessary deaths, on an experimental scale. A seminar on girls was held in Kathmandu with UNICEF support, to develop a national plan of action with a longer-term perspective. In India, IFPPE supported the preparation of situation analyses, and several consultants were engaged to prepare brief papers on identified concerns. Support was also provided for the publication of "Profiles of food insecurity and the impact of climate variability in Eastern India". IFPPE has also assisted the preparation of the situation analysis on the nutritional status of women and children in Mongolia.

35. At the regional level, IFPPE provided support for an inter-agency conference on health development with a view to exploring ways to achieve health for all; a meeting of development thinkers and practitioners, as well as UNICEF staff, to discuss the goals and strategies for children and women in the 1990s in the regional perspective of South Asia; and a workshop on the development of socio-economic indicators.

East Asia and Pakistan

36. In this region, IFPPE has been the principal source of funding for regional advisory services, and provided support for several regional meetings, including those on early childhood care and education, street children, PHC and a consultation of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on child welfare and the rights of the child. IFPPE also supported several regional studies and consultations including a UCI study in the Republic of Korea; a UNICEF/Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Expert Consultation on Social Statistics and Indicators for Children and Women in the Asia and Pacific region; a consultancy to complete a survey and study on the agriculture and food situation in Cambodia; and a proposal for UNICEF strategy and action plans for the 1990s. Support for selected regional institutions continued and included consultancy service to the ASEAN Training Institute for Primary Health Care Development, the publication of the Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, the Child Workers of Asia project on the "Expanded Asian Network to Combat the Child Labour Problem" and the regional International Baby Food Action Network forum on the infant feeding crisis.

China

37. Owing to the modest nature of the resources available, support continued to be restricted to priority areas of education and children's rights.

Americas and the Caribbean

38. The thrust for IFPPE was in accordance with the medium-term plan that was established for the region: CSD; planning and evaluation; social mobilization; staff development; and programme preparation. A number of significant activities were carried out to accelerate CSD interventions, including research on the status of immunization in north-eastern Brazil and the Cocoyoc II meeting held in Havana to review the actions taken to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR), the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) and the maternal mortality rate (MMR); and the consolidation of the "Mother Kangaroo" technique for low birth-weight babies. IFPPE continued to support collaborative work with the Pan American Health Organization, the Catholic Church, etc., in UCI and CSD. IFPPE supported the Andean Congress on Health and Popular Participation, held in Cochabamba, Bolivia. It was the first initiative of its kind in the region and it was co-sponsored by UNICEF and the Bolivian Labour Union.

39. In the area of child development, the Caribbean Child Development Centre, using the distant teaching experience of the University of the West Indies, developed a training programme with IFPPE support aimed at mobilizing parent participation and involvement in early childhood development. UNICEF also played a crucial role in promoting the importance of early childhood development and the need for its inclusion in regional proposals for the revision of the World Declaration on Education for All. UNICEF continued to promote a human dimension in adjustment programmes in order to mitigate the social cost of such measures. Other activities supported by IFPPE included a study on "Street children: their demographic reasons" in Brazil and an international seminar on "Children of the Amazon". Social communication has been used extensively in the region as a powerful tool to harness and mobilize political leaders and the society to put children on the political, social and economic agendas and to ensure their protection and well-being.

Eastern and Southern Africa

40. The trend of IFPPE support in this region has focused on planned developmental activities covering several countries and having an innovative character with scaling-up potential. On the other hand, training activities were more closely linked to country programmes. In the field of health, workshops were held for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and malaria networks. Activities supported in the field of education included a malaria programme review in curriculum development; literacy teacher training; health education in schools; early childhood education; regional seminars on basic education for health; the role of UNICEF in supporting countries to achieve sustainability; and the expansion of new action-oriented health education programmes such as child-to-child. UNICEF also supported the regional secretariat for the Eastern and Southern Africa regional consultation of the World Conference on Education for All.

41. IFPPE supported the development of the strategy for integrated support to women's economic activities and the context established for linking this to CSD. Studies on success factors in women's entrepreneurship development were commissioned in Kenya, Lesotho and Zambia, and should be of interest and relevance

to other countries and regions. IFPPE also supported an interesting study on the impact of military expenditure on the well-being of children, and provided advisory services in the region that were closely linked to country programme preparation, review and evaluation.

West and Central Africa

42. This region adopted the principle of open management with regard to IFPPE, and an early association of field offices and regional staff in the process was encouraged. Countries preparing programme recommendations were requested to submit their work plans and resource requirements early so that they could identify the priorities leading to an early earmarking of resources for the country programme preparation process. The major thrusts of the support provided by IFPPE in the region included support to country offices preparing for the 1990 and 1991 Executive Board sessions; the process of regional consultations on the goals and strategies for the 1990s; the preparation for regional consultations on the World Conference on Education for All; political and social mobilization; and the co-ordination, planning and management of major events in the region. Other activities supported by IFPPE included a workshop in Africa on iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), co-sponsored with the WHO Regional Office for Africa; the publication of a Bamako Initiative folder in Portugese; and the publication of the proceedings of a workshop on CSD in district health development organized by the Confederation of African Medical Associates and Societies.

Middle East and North Africa

43. The main thrust of IFPPE funded work in this region during 1989 aimed at accelerating the control of diarrhoeal disease (CDD) as part of an overall campaign supported by every country office in the region. This arose out of an agreement of the representatives in the region in December 1988 to reduce child mortality from diarrhoeal diseases at an accelerated rate and to measure these improvements. IFPPE also assisted in the development of new strategies to achieve UCI by 1990 in every country of the region since it was believed that this region might be the only one in which the UCI goal could be achieved in every country.

44. Another pioneering measure supported by IFPPE in the region has been the development of new measurement tools for child mortality that would be most useful in the 1990s, when the goals for the reduction of mortality will require an instrument of rapid measurement to indicate progress. Other activities supported in the region included the continuing commitment to collaboration with the League of Arab States on activities that included health and mortality surveys, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and assistance for a meeting of Arab NGOs. The regional office continued to provide programme support through IFPPE.

G. Expenditures

45. IFPPE expenditures incurred during 1989 and those incurred in earlier years, but paid in 1989, are given below.

Table 1. IFPPE expenditures

	United States dollars
Studies and evaluations	
Global studies	122 705
Programme manual	730
Evaluation	546 163
Programme publication	149 306
Subtotal	818 904
Special programme areas	
World Conference on Education for All	563 801
Facts for Life	439 719
History project	165 601
Programme information management	367 664
Subtotal	1 536 785
Co-operation with other agencies	
Information base	459 589
Rehabilitation International	104 877
Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	90 000
Resource institutions	365 044
Working with OAU/Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	100 397
Subtotal	1 119 907
Programme support, knowledge network and experience exchange	
PHC	505 253
Nutrition	60 868
IDD	50 000
Breast-feeding and weaning	237 123
Household food security	95 995
Education	50 959
Early childhood development	22 750
Urban basic services	114 808

	United States dollars
Women's concerns	104 415
Water supply and sanitation	61 768
Programme communications	167 746
Programming	467 274
Adjustment with a human face	255 332
Children in especially difficult circumstances	127 015
Miscellaneous	83 448
Subtotal	2 404 754
Programme promotion	
State of the World's Children report	1 837 730
NGOs and public affairs	770 263
Subtotal	2 607 993
Regional activities	
Eastern and Southern Africa	717 347
West and Central Africa	474 779
Americas and the Caribbean	528 566
East Asia and Pakistan	420 084
South Central Asia	414 768
China	99 353
Middle East and North Africa	316 226
Subtotal	2 971 123
Support for higher-income countries	
Africa	56 905
Asia	8 154
Americas and the Caribbean	618 378
Middle East and North Africa	312 067
Subtotal	995 504
GRAND TOTAL	12 454 970

H. Personnel

46. At the 1989 session of the Executive Board, the Board requested information on project officers and support staff supported by IFPPE. This is provided below by location, functional title and post level.

Table 2. Personnel supported by IFPPE

New York

1.	Special Adviser to the Executive Director (working with OAU/ECA)	L-7
2.	Senior Adviser, Information Base and Statistics	L-6
3.	Senior Project Officer, Support to Field Offices	L-6
4.	Senior Project Officer, Support to Field Offices	L-5
5.	Senior Adviser, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	L-5
6.	Senior Project Officer, Dracunculiasis (Guinea worm)	L-5
7.	Senior Project Officer, Women (Programmes and Strategies)	L-5
8.	Project Officer, CDD/ARI	L-4
9.	Project Officer, Infant Feeding	L-4
10.	Project Officer, Field Offices	L-4
11.	Project Officer, Field Offices	L-4
12.	Project Officer, Programme Communications	L-4
13.	Programme Statistics Monitoring Officer	L-4
14.	Training Officer	L-4
15.	Planning Officer, Information Resources Management	L-4
16.	Research Officer, Programme Publications	L-4
17.	Historian/Editor	L-4
18.	Project Officer, Family Food Production	L-3/L-4
19.	Editor, State of the World's Children report	L-3
20.	Assistant Project Officer, Facts for Life	L-2
21.	Assistant Information Officer, Radio	L-2
22.	Senior Editorial Research Assistant	G-6

23.	Principal Secretary, World Conference on Education for All	G-5
24.	Statistical Clerk	G-5
25.	Principal Secretary, Programme Publications	G-5
26.	Senior Secretary, Field Support	G-4
27.	Senior Secretary, Field Support	G-4
28.	Senior Secretary, Training	G-4
29.	Senior Secretary, Women	G-4
30.	Senior Secretary, Information Resources Management	G-4
31.	Senior Secretary, Information Base and Statistics	G-4
32.	Senior Secretary, Programme Communications	G-4
33.	Senior Secretary, CDD/ARI	G-4
34.	Senior Secretary, Programme Publications	G-4
35.	Senior Secretary, Chidren in Especially Difficult Circumstances	G-4
36.	Senior Secretary, State of the World's Children report	G-4
37.	Senior Secretary, History	G-4
38.	Statistical Clerk/Secretary	G-4
39.	Monitoring Clerk	G-4
40.	Library Clerk	G-3

East Asia and Pakistan

1.	Regional Adviser, PHC	L-5
2.	Regional Adviser, Nutrition	L-5
3.	Regional Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation	L-5
4.	Senior Secretary	G-5

South Central Asia

None in 1989; proposed only for 1990 and onwards

Americas and the Caribbean

1.	Senior Adviser, Education	L-5
2.	Regional Communications Officer	L-4
3.	Principal Secretary	G-5

Eastern and Southern Africa

1.	Senior Adviser, PHC	L-5
2.	Senior Adviser, Women	L-5
3.	Senior Adviser, Monitoring and Evaluation	L-5
4.	Research Officer	L-3
5.	Communications/Information Officer	L-3
6.	Principal Secretary	G-7
7.	Principal Secretary	G-7
8.	Principal Secretary	G-6
9.	Driver	G-2

West and Central Africa

1.	Intergovernmental Relations Officer	L-5
2.	Project Officer Monitoring and Evaluation	L-3
3.	Bi-lingual Secretary	G-6

Middle East and North Africa

1.	Regional Adviser, Child Survival and Development	L-5
2.	Senior Project Officer, Area Officer	L-5
3.	Assistant Project Officer	NO-B
4.	Senior Secretary	G-4
5.	Driver	G-2

47. Salaries and related staff travel amount to $1,774,300 at headquarters, or 23.4 per cent of programme expenditure, and $836,861 in the field, or 28.2 per cent of programme expenditure.

II. UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY REDUCTION RESERVE

48. In mid-1983, the Infant Mortality Reduction (IMR) Reserve was established and used essentially to support country-level activities for accelerating child survival and health. Most of the activities were in the areas of immunization and ORT. Utilization of the IMR Reserve has been reported to the Executive Board annually since 1985. In view of the 1990 goals to reduce IMR, U5MR and MMR, as well as child and maternal diseases, the scope of activities funded by the IMR Reserve was expanded in 1989 (see document E/ICEF/1989/P/L.31). Now renamed the U5MR Reserve, the fund supports the following priority activities:

(a) The expanded programme on immunization (EPI), in view of the closeness of the UCI by 1990 goal, and the actions required to achieve a high level of coverage and sustainability;

(b) Child health programmes for CDD/ORT, ARI, malaria, AIDS, etc., which contribute significantly to the mortality of the country/region and require urgent attention;

(c) Other measures arising out of unforeseen needs to reach the CSD goals adopted for the 1990s;

(d) Programme linkages to promote sustainability and programme effectiveness.

49. During 1989, in the context of these criteria, the Reserve continued to support country initiatives where there were programme gaps that required special attention, as well as unforeseen but necessary measures for reaching UCI by 1990 and other corporate goals. A total of $11,871,900 in general resources and $4,133,000 in special contributions was allocated from the U5MR Reserve in 1989. These allocations were made to accelerate/reinforce EPI programmes at the country level, as well as other child survival activities such as AIDS prevention and CDD, etc., and for regional, global and inter-agency collaboration in support of the implementation of programmes and projects that aim to reduce infant and child mortality. In addition, $21.5 million from supplementary funds were channeled through the U5MR Reserve for countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regions.

A. Africa

50. As indicated in table 3 below, nine countries in Africa received general resources allocations from the Reserve in 1989. Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cameroon, Liberia, Burkina Faso and Ghana received funds for the acceleration of the EPI with a view to achieving UCI by 1990.

Table 3. U5MR Reserve, 1989

GENERAL RESOURCES ALLOCATIONS

	United States dollars
Africa	
Angola	90 000
Burkina Faso	500 000
Burundi	100 000
Cameroon	1 931 000
Central African Republic	100 000
Gambia	218 200
Ghana	457 700
Liberia	400 000
United Republic of Tanzania	400 000
Subtotal	4 196 900
Americas and the Caribbean	
Argentina	850 000
Belize	30 000
Bolivia	300 000
Colombia	200 000
Dominican Republic	91 000
Ecuador	200 000
El Salvador	45 000
Guatemala	250 000
Guyana	85 000
Honduras	70 000
Mexico	300 000
Nicaragua	100 000
Panama	290 000
Paraguay	80 000
Venezuela	125 000
Subtotal	3 016 000
Middle East and North Africa	
Democratic Yemen	1 337 000
Syrian Arab Republic	591 000
West Bank	150 000
Subtotal	2 078 000

Table 3 (continued)

Regional, global and inter-agency support	United States dollars
WHO/CDD	250 000
WHO/ARI	100 000
ICCDR, B	250 000
Task Force for Child Survival	90 000
Programme support 1989	1 651 000
Subtotal	2 341 000
Total, General resources allocations	11 631 900
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING	
Africa	
Angola	500 000
Benin	114 613
Burkina Faso	66 400
Cameroon	114 000
Comoros	1 580
Congo	44 000
Côte d'Ivoire	403 948
Gabon	128 151
Gambia	25 926
Ghana	652 312
Guinea	161 450
Kenya	511 738
Madagascar	148 462
Mauritania	258 807
Mauritius	80 439
Namibia	25 000
Niger	387 692
Nigeria	2 164 114
Senegal	416 404
Sierre Leone	112 646
Somalia	100 000
Togo	266 019
Uganda	90 385
United Republic of Tanzania	305 312
Subtotal	7 079 398

Table 3 (continued)

	United States dollars
Asia	
Bangladesh	814 660
China	567 857
India	4 394 230
Indonesia	4 289 841
Maldives	115 000
Pakistan	1 281 072
Philippines	182 692
Sri Lanka	140 000
Thailand	228 323
Vanuatu	2 000
Viet Nam	500 000
Subtotal	12 515 675
Middle East and North Africa	
Djibouti	101 662
Egypt	861 038
Morocco	294 989
Sudan	72 990
Tunisia	205 042
Turkey	349 652
Subtotal	1 885 373
Total, Supplementary funding	21 480 446
GRAND TOTAL	33 112 346

51. In Cameroon, the Reserve is financing an EPI project that seizes the opportunity provided by the recent government shift from a campaign approach for UCI to one in which UCI dovetails with the Bamako Initiative and contributes to the strengthening of the PHC system. The UCI project will provide 800 health centres with cold-chain equipment and facilities for outreach services. It will also provide for cold-chain maintenance, training in PHC management and social mobilization as a means to increase the demand for vaccination and to disseminate health education.

52. In the Central African Republic and Burundi, the Reserve funded AIDS prevention projects. For the Central African Republic, the project aims to intensify studies and surveys in the country in order to learn about the extent and transmission of AIDS as a prelude to establishing an IEC programme to prevent the

further spread of the disease. In Burundi, the Reserve financed the initial activities of an AIDS prevention programme. U5MR funds are being used to provide sterilizers, needles, syringes and rubber gloves, develop and produce educational materials on AIDS and to conduct workshops, seminars and conferences to heighten awareness of the disease and its prevention.

53. In Ghana, pending approval and funding of a proposal for supplementary funding for the acceleration of EPI (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.29), the Reserve provided support in the latter part of 1989 and for 1990. U5MR funds will help Ghana to reduce the present high drop-out rate by intensifying and extending routine outreach service delivery and by providing immunization supplies, cold-chain equipment, logistic support and training. The project also has a large social mobilization component.

B. Asia

54. Three countries in Asia - Indonesia, Viet Nam and Maldives - received allocations from the supplementary funding component of the U5MR Reserve. For Indonesia, a proposal for the family nutrition improvement programme was approved. The allocation to Viet Nam permitted the urgent purchase of vaccine supplies in 1989 and the intensification of CSD activities in 1990. In Maldives, U5MR funds were used for EPI supplies and for various MCH activities.

C. Latin America and the Caribbean

55. A total of $3 million was allocated to 15 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to cover the intensification of their EPI programmes in the final push to achieve UCI by 1990. Many of the countries face deteriorating economic situations presenting Governments with difficulties even in maintaining allocations to the social sectors. The U5MR Reserve financed EPI activities that would otherwise have gone unfunded, and without this funding, the achievement of UCI would be jeopardized in several countries in the region. U5MR funds enabled the strengthening of managerial capabilities, while at the same time making resources available at the district level, thereby reinforcing a trend towards decentralization. In addition, funds were used to provide vaccines, EPI supplies and cold-chain equipment.

56. In Honduras, 18 areas of the country showing poor EPI coverage also proved to have seriously deficient cold-chain systems. Funds were used for the repair and maintenance of the cold-chain equipment.

57. In Bolivia, where immunization coverage is well below the regional average, funds were used to support social mobilization activities for two vaccination campaigns in 20 health districts, benefiting 30 per cent of the population, where coverage was particularly low.

58. In Argentina, the new Government has embraced the goal of UCI by 1990 and has prepared a national vaccination plan for 1989/1990 that provides for the sustainability of EPI, clearly indicating that vaccination is an important duty of

the health services. U5MR funds were used to assist the Government in extending EPI services to the poorest and most remote areas of the country and in strengthening social communication activities, especially at times of economic crises.

D. Middle East and North Africa

59. The Syrian Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen received allocations from the Reserve in 1989 for EPI. In Democratic Yemen the U5MR Reserve is funding a proposal for accelerating EPI coverage developed in response to strong UNICEF advocacy to the Ministry of Health. In 1985, only 17 per cent of the country's children had been fully immunized, and the country requires a special acceleration effort. The allocation takes advantage of the heightened commitment of the Government to UCI by providing immunization supplies and equipment, vehicles, training and support to social mobilization. The West Bank received an allocation of $150,000 for the provision of immunization and MCH services.

E. Regional, global and inter-agency support

60. The U5MR Reserve continued to provide technical and administrative support for the promotion, implementation and monitoring of UCI through staff located at both regional and headquarters levels. It also funded the AIDS-prevention staff.

61. In 1989, the Reserve provided support to the WHO/CDD and the WHO/ARI programmes, as well as to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), for its community extension programme in ORT.

62. The Reserve also supported the Task Force for Child Survival. As already reported in previous years, the Task Force is composed of UNDP, WHO, the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation and UNICEF.

III. ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME PLANNING AND PREPARATION RESERVE

63. A policy review of environmental concerns relative to children in the context of sustainable development was presented to the 1989 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1989/L.6). The policy review proposed that environmental factors should be seen within the UNICEF programming process as a means of ensuring sustainability of all relevant programme activities. Water supply and sanitation, urban basic services, education and women in development are seen as being among the programmes offering particularly excellent opportunities for promoting environmentally sound development.

64. To enable the preparation and implemention of small-scale pilot environmental projects between Executive Board sessions, the 1989 Executive Board approved an allocation of $3 million from general resources and $3 million in supplementary funds for the period 1989-1990 (decision 1989/18, E/ICEF/1989/12). These funds were to be used for child-focused projects that also addressed major ecological

concerns, e.g., community or household energy, social forestry, soil/water conservation, the pollution of air/water, etc. and that preferably had a link with the reduction of women's work-load, the improvement of the child's well-being, income-generation activities, the availability of food or barterable resources. Project activities supported in the short term should be replicable and part of the larger programme, with resources likely to be available in the longer term.

65. In 1989, a total of $1,043,000 was allocated from the Environment Reserve Fund for the following four projects in three regions:

(a) $53,000 was allocated to Botswana for 1990 for activities to facilitate the development, processsing and marketing of drought-resistant crops and to enhance national capacity to promote household food security at district and community levels;

(b) $90,000 was allocated to Madagascar for the environmental protection programme for the survival and development of children in the district of Fenerive-Est, where UNICEF is already active in an integrated area-based CSD programme. The project has four components: agro-forestry; an educational fruit tree-planting campaign; latrine construction; and the promotion of improved, environmentally and culturally acceptable woodstoves;

(c) A total of $600,000 was allocated to Nepal for 1990 and 1991 to support an environment project that aims to (a) advocate for policies that establish a sustainable way to restore, preserve and plan the rational use of the environment; and (b) improve the individual family and household environment of those most affected by environmental degradation. Activities will include agro-forestry, watershed management, the development of appropriate environmental technologies and financing the availability of credit for the household purchase of such technologies, seminars and studies;

(d) $600,000 was allocated to Brazil for 1990 and 1991 for a project that aims to reduce ecologically unsustainable practices in the north-east of the country. Such practices increase the vulnerability of the rural population by reducing soil fertility and agricultural production. Activities will include a situation analysis, an information campaign and the creation, through training, of a forum of organizations capable of maintaining sustainable development in the community. Provisions for follow-up are made in the country programme being submitted for approval at the present session of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.11).

IV. ERADICATION OF DRACUNCULIASIS (GUINEA WORM) DISEASE PROGRAMME

66. The 1989 Executive Board approved a total of $1,550,000 in general resources to support the elimination of dracunculiasis in 16 countries in Africa where the disease is endemic (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.35). The purpose of the fund is to support in-country surveys and assessments to determine the extent of the disease as a prerequisite to the development of national plans for its elimination, as well as to support consultancies, training and monitoring activities. An amount of

$114,000 was allocated during the year for programme support and surveys conducted in Benin, Kenya and Nigeria.

V. INTER-AGENCY FOOD AND NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

67. In 1987, the Executive Board approved a recommendation for supplementary funding in the amount of $10 million for a five-year (1987-1992) global programme to support the strengthening of food and nutrition surveillance systems (E/ICEF/1987/P/L.37). The programme is a joint initiative with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO that has been endorsed by the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. As a direct response to the consequences of economic recession on poor and vulnerable groups and to the effects of structural adjustment policies, especially on the social conditions of children, the programme aims to protect the vulnerable in times of stress and to improve their nutritional status and overall welfare. This is being accomplished by encouraging policy makers to use food and nutrition surveillance data to monitor changes in the human condition as frequently as they use economic indicators to monitor change in the gross national product. The nutritional status of children measured against their expected weight and height for age is used as a yardstick for action in planning.

68. To accelerate this programme, UNICEF allocated $2 million from general resources in 1989 to fund country programmes and support activities. This $2 million is administered in the same way as the other CSD global reserves. To date, a total of $928,000 has been allocated from this UNICEF-administered fund to country programmes in Botswana, Ecuador, Viet Nam and Zambia and to support a regional training programme in food and nutrition surveillance for the Americas in Chile.

69. In Zambia, the fund is supporting the design and implementation of a pilot national nutritional status monitoring programme and a study of food consumption subsidies. In Viet Nam, the fund is supporting the strengthening of the existing food and nutrition surveillance system and the capacity of the State Planning Commission to use data, at both national and provincial levels, to implement preventive and corrective measures. Project activities include technical design, testing and implementation of the system, as well as training and social mobilization. In Botswana, the fund is supporting the strengthening of the interpretation and use of surveillance information and inter-district malnutrition differences that will be used for policy formulation. In Ecuador, the fund is supporting an intersectoral programme to develop a national food and nutrition surveillance system co-ordinated by the National Planning Commission, with technical support from UNICEF, FAO and WHO.

70. These country programmes are part of the broader inter-agency collaboration of WHO, FAO, UNICEF and the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at country, regional and international levels in 1989 under the umbrella of the inter-agency food and nutrition surveillance programme.

VI. MONITORING CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

71. In 1989, the Executive Board approved a five-year (1989-1993) allocation of $5 million from general resources (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.36) to provide countries with additional support in monitoring progress towards child-related human and social goals for the 1990s. Only those directly related to the 1990 goals are targeted by this programme.

72. The following activities receive priority in the use of these funds:

(a) Improving current data on the key indicators and supporting the processing and analysis of existing data so as to obtain indicator estimates, e.g., the processing of census data to obtain estimates of infant and under-five mortality;

(b) Improving or developing statistical measurement tools as appropriate;

(c) Obtaining new data, leading to production of indicator estimates. Priority will be given to those activities that use existing systems; helping to develop national capacity and sustainability; providing rapid feedback of information to decision makers; and providing reliable data at low costs;

(d) Improving the use of monitoring indicators and related data by decision makers and programme managers that can have an impact on the well-being of children and women within a country.

73. In 1989, the monitoring programme carried out work in two main areas. Firstly, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNFPA and the United Nations National Household Survey Capability Programme, initiated work on a joint project for social monitoring. A presentation was made on this project to the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in June 1989, with a view to informing other United Nations agencies of the project and to determine their interest. Discussions have since been held with the World Bank to explore the possibility of working jointly in the area of the social dimensions of adjustment.

74. Secondly, funding was provided to the UNICEF MENA Regional Office to support the development and implementation of methods to measure mortality and other health-related indicators in countries of the region. The total amount allocated during 1989 was $78,000.

VII. BAMAKO INITIATIVE GLOBAL RESERVE

75. The basic goals of the Bamako Initiative for strengthening MCH/PHC in Africa are: (a) to accelerate the reduction of infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through universal accessibility to PHC; (b) to achieve sustainable improvements in health status and MCH/PHC coverage; and (c) to promote self-reliance in PHC at community, district and national levels.

76. Preparatory activities for the Bamako Initiative have been funded principally from the Global Reserve, which totals $12.5 million from general resources, $2 million of which was approved by the 1988 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1988/P/L.40), and the remaining $10.5 million by the 1989 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.26). Of this amount, $4.1 million was allocated for global support over three years for the operations of the Bamako Initiative Management Unit at headquarters, advocacy efforts, conferences, seminars and workshops, as well as for support to operations research activities and collaboration with WHO. Some $5.4 million were earmarked for seven countries and $3.0 million for other countries, as and when they were ready for initial activities. The following basic principles and policy framework serve as the main criteria for resource allocation:

(a) Incorporation of PHC policies within long-term plans and budgets;

(b) Continued and increased national financial support to PHC;

(c) Decentralization of MCH/PHC management to district and community levels;

(d) Specific measures to ensure equity of access to PHC;

(e) Provision for community participation in PHC financing;

(f) Provision for local management of community resources, with a portion of the funds generated being retained in the community;

(g) Promotion of the rational use of basic essential drugs.

77. As of the end of 1989, the following amounts were transferred from the Global Reserve to specific country programmes after the receipt and assessment of proposals and budgets:

Table 4. Bamako Initiative allocations

	United States dollars
Benin	400 000
Burundi	209 000
Camero n	260 000
Ethiopia	330 000
Ghana	2 000 000
Kenya	200 000
Mauritania	400 000
Nigeria	600 000
Rwanda	150 000
Sierra Leone	600 000
Sudan	200 000
United Republic of Tanzania	40 000
Total	5 389 000

78. Country-level activities have concentrated on in-depth analyses of the PHC situation and the feasibility of initiating action in accordance with the principles of the Bamako Initiative. Detailed planning, leading to implementation in demonstration areas, are also key components of preparatory activities already under way in several countries. Specific country-level action is set out in more detail in the Bamako Initiative progress report (E/ICEF/1990/L.3).

VIII. ADMINISTRATION OF GLOBAL RESERVES

79. Proposals for allocations from global reserves - Environment, Dracunculiasis Eradication, Food and Nutrition Surveillance, CSD Monitoring and Bamako Initiative - are submitted through the Geographic Section Chiefs and the specialists concerned to the CSD Committee for Global Reserves. The Committee is composed of: the Deputy Executive Director (Programmes), who serves as Chairman; the Director, Programme Division; and the Associate Director, Programme Division, who serves as secretary.

80. The following members are co-opted by the Committee depending upon the nature of the proposal: the Manager, Bamako Initiative Management Unit; the Senior Advisers for EPI, ORT/ARI, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Statistics, and Food and Nutrition Surveillance; and the Senior Project Officers for AIDS and Dracunculiasis.

81. The CSD Committee meets once a month to review progress and decide the allocation on new project proposals. Urgent proposals can be approved by circulation.

82. All allocations are made for a fixed period of time - usually one or two years. The allocations are kept open one year after the approved period to allow for expenditure accounting. Any savings will revert back to the global reserves and any overexpenditure will be deducted from the country programme funds.

83. As in the case of regular programmes, field offices are directly responsible for monitoring and evaluation of activities funded from the Reserve. On the basis of field reports, the Programme Division prepares a consolidated progress report for the Executive Board.

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E

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Programme Committee
1990 session

REPORT ON THE USE OF GENERAL RESOURCES FOR PROJECTS APPROVED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING

The Executive Director is required to report cases where additional general resources are allocated to country programmes to fund projects approved for supplementary funding that have remained unfunded. The medium-term plan, as approved by the Executive Board at its 1989 session, set aside an unallocated amount to achieve the established objectives of country programmes. In July and December 1989, the Executive Director authorized general resources allocations totalling $4,001,000 for 1989 and $16,230,000 for 1990 to fund supplementary funding proposals that have remained unfunded for over one year. These are detailed in the attached table.

Additional general resources allocations for supplementary funding proposals

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Programme field	Document reference (E/ICEF/)	Programme/projects	Estimated yearly expenditure 1989	1990
AFRICA				
Angola	1987/P/L.7	Water supply and sanitation	-	1 456
Burundi	1988/P/L.2	Nutrition	-	107
	1988/P/L.2	Water supply and sanitation	585	-
	1988/P/L.2	Eradication of illiteracy	263	-
Central African Republic	1988/P/L.8	Water supply and sanitation	938	400
Comoros	1987/P/L.3	Evaluation and social statistics	-	85
	1987/P/L.3	Water supply and sanitation	30	-
Congo	1988/P/L.9	Child survival and development	-	323
Ethiopia	1988/P/L.3	Urban basic services	-	450
	1988/P/L.3	Education and literacy	-	1 000
Lesotho	1986/P/L.27	Immunization	-	300
Mauritania	1988/P/L.11	Water supply and sanitation	-	518
	1988/P/L.11	Women in development	-	300
Nigeria	1986/P/L.11	Water supply and sanitation	500	2 000
	1986/P/L.11	Household food security	250	-
Rwanda	1988/P/L.5	Nutrition	-	77
Somalia	1988/P/L.6	Urban basic services	-	260
Swaziland	1988/P/L.7	Rural health motivators project	-	90
	1987/P/L.32	Immunization	-	223
United Republic of Tanzania	1986/P/L.5	Water supply and sanitation	-	189
Interregional	1987/P/L.32	Southern Africa - monitoring and strengthening child survival	-	350 350
Subtotal			2 566	8 128

/...

Programme field	Document reference (E/ICEF/)	Programme/projects	Estimated yearly expenditure 1989	1990
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Colombia	1988/P/L.34	Basic services for children in the Andean countries	-	700
Dominican Republic	1988/P/L.13	Child survival and development	-	164
	1988/P/L.13	Pre-school and primary education	-	79
Guatemala	1987/P/L.16	Education for improved community health	-	500
Haiti	1987/P/L.33	Urban basic services	-	200
	1987/P/L.33	Immunization	-	170
Jamaica	1988/P/L.14	Immunization	-	278
Subtotal			0	2 091
ASIA				
Maldives	1987/P/L.23	Child survival and development	120	-
Myanmar	1987/P/L.20	Immunization	-	691
Nepal	1988/P/L.26	Essential drugs	-	215
	1987/P/L.34	Immunization	-	1 000
Pakistan	1988/P/L.21	Immunization	500	900
	1988/P/L.21	Iodine deficiency disorders	-	600
	1988/P/L.21	Water supply and sanitation	500	-
Philippines	1988/P/L.23	Growth monitoring of pre-school children	-	345
Subtotal			1 120	3 751

Programme field	Document reference (E/ICEF/)	Programme/projects	Estimated yearly expenditure 1989	1990
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				
Democratic Yemen	1985/P/L.24	Promotion of education for girls	315	325
Djibouti	1985/P/L.2	Water supply and sanitation	-	330
Iraq	1988/P/L.28	Health services	-	450
Palestinians in Gaza and West Bank	1988/P/L.34	Services for children	-	255
Sudan	1987/P/L.25	Children in especially difficult circumstances	-	400
Turkey	1988/P/L.30	Urban basic services	-	250
	1988/P/L.30	Child survival and development in priority provinces	-	250
Subtotal			315	2 260
GRAND TOTAL			4 001	16 230

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1990 session

FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies for the development of more effective vaccines

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $5 million from general resources, subject to availability of funds, and an amount of $1 million in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for a five-year programme of co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies for the period 1990 to 1994 to support the accelerated development of more effective vaccines to facilitate the achievement of the jointly adopted disease reduction goals for the 1990s.

1. Ten years ago, nearly 5 million children died each year from immunizable diseases. During the past decade, this toll on young lives has been reduced dramatically through increasing the coverage of vaccines for measles, combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT), poliomyelitis and tuberculosis in children during their first year of life. Neonatal tetanus deaths are also being reduced by immunizing women before or during pregnancy. At the end of 1988, coverage of children during their first year of life for three doses of DPT and polio vaccines had reached 68 per cent. Coverage of measles has tripled in four years to 60 per cent. Preliminary data for 1989 show a continued rise in performance, and it is likely that the global goal of universal child immunization by the end of 1990 (80 per cent for each antigen) will be reached.

2. It has been estimated that reaching the 80 per cent mark will result in a significant reduction in deaths from measles, pertussis, diphtheria and poliomyelitis to approximately 1.8 million per year. True universal protection has not yet been achieved for several reasons: the vaccines are not 100 per cent effective and are often given too late; infants (or their mothers) do not receive the full series and become "drop-outs"; and some vaccines lack adequate stability to withstand heat and thus become impotent before use. The need to give multiple doses of some vaccines creates logistical problems.

3. With the success in improving immunization coverage, the 1988 World Health Assembly set goals of eradicating poliomyelitis globally by the year 2000, eliminating neonatal tetanus by 1995 and reducing measles cases and mortality by 90 and 95 per cent, respectively, by the year 2000. These goals were endorsed by the UNICEF/World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Committee on Health Policy and the 1989 UNICEF Executive Board (decision 1989/5, E/ICEF/1989/12).

4. Experts are concerned that achieving those goals will be difficult, if not impossible, without improving the quality of the vaccines currently used in the expanded programme on immunization (EPI). With this in mind, WHO organized a vaccine development programme in 1984 to exploit recent advances in biotechnology and immunology in order to generate new vaccines that are more heat stable, require fewer doses and are more immunogenic (offer higher levels of protection).

5. Poliomyelitis has nearly been eliminated in many industrialized countries, and it is expected to be eliminated in the American hemisphere by the end of 1990 through the extensive use of the Sabin-derived oral polio vaccine (OPV). However, the efficacy of the current OPV has been lower than desired in many developing countries. It is also the most heat sensitive of the EPI vaccines and requires a rigorous cold chain. A further problem is that it is capable of causing paralysis, although it is among the safest vaccines ever used. While this is extremely rare (one case in every 2 million to 4 million doses), it becomes increasingly important as levels of disease due to wild virus (transmission by the natural virus, as opposed to the vaccine) are greatly reduced.

6. The protection of the new-born against tetanus requires a clean delivery, care of the umbilicus and/or the protection of tetanus toxoid vaccine, which is given to the mother either before or during pregnancy. Five doses are required at appropriate intervals for lifetime protection, while two doses are needed during a

pregnancy if the mother has not been previously immunized. The coverage rate for two doses for pregnant women in 1988 was only 30 per cent, and the drop-out rate is quite high. The major objective for improving tetanus toxoid vaccine is to develop a timed-release preparation that would require only one injection for lifetime protection.

7. The measles vaccine now in use has not been improved since 1964. It is recommended that this vaccine be given to infants at nine months of age, but, in some areas of the world many children contract measles before that age. The WHO EPI Global Advisory Group recommended the use of a high-potency Edmondson-Zagreb strain of vaccine as early as six months of age in highly endemic countries, notably in Africa. Further work is needed to clear this or other strains of measles vaccines for global use.

8. The current generation of EPI vaccines are affordable for use by developing countries because development costs have already been recovered by the manufacturers through more than a decade of sales in industrialized countries. It is unlikely that a new generation of vaccines will be developed in a similar manner because the diseases are already under control in industrialized countries and further investment is not expected. If heat stable vaccines were to be developed, however, a significant investment in the cold chain would not be required, and simplified management and large savings in replacement costs would result. UNICEF has supplied much of the cold chain to most country programmes.

9. In order actively to support the disease reduction goals to which UNICEF is committed, it is proposed that UNICEF secure financial support for the WHO Programme for Vaccine Development and Transdisease Vaccinology in collaboration with other agencies. This support will be focused upon further development of (in order of priority): (a) a polio vaccine that is more heat stable, offers a better immune response and enhanced stability of the attenuated virus (safer); (b) a tetanus toxoid vaccine that will offer a timed release, thus requiring only one injection; and (c) a safer pertussis component for the DPT vaccine and a DPT vaccine that would be adequately immunogenic with only a single injection.

10. Time is of the essence as any new or improved polio vaccine must be ready for field use by 1995. If delayed beyond this period, it would have little impact on the goal of eradication by the year 2000.

11. These activities will be implemented as a component of the WHO Vaccine Development Programme, in collaboration with the Johns Hopkins University (United States), which will facilitate the required research and development efforts to reach the disease reduction targets set for the next several years. The development of a well targeted, rapidly moving programme involving the best laboratories and scientists around the world is proposed. A broader proposal requiring greater resources is being developed for presentation at the World Summit for Children in September 1990 as a priority for the 1990s. The programme is expected to facilitate the eventual creation of a single-dose, multi-antigen vaccine that can be administered very early in life.

12. The United Nations Development Programme and Rotary International are also supporting this effort.

Breakdown of estimated expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Total
General resources	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000
Supplementary funds	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	10 000
Total	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies for the development of more effective vaccines

Corrigendum

Cover page, line 3

For $1 million read $10 million

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies for the development of more effective vaccines

Corrigendum

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 should read:

9. In order to actively support the disease reduction goals to which UNICEF is committed, it is proposed that UNICEF secure financial support to work with the WHO expanded programme on immunization and programme for vaccine development in collaboration with other agencies. The objective of this co-operation is to support and expedite a combined agenda of operational and applied research activities to: (a) improve the performance in terms of efficacy and efficiency of use of polio, measles and tetanus vaccines currently in use in EPI; and (b) to facilitate expeditious development of new or improved vaccines which may include the following: (i) a polio vaccine that is more heat stable, offers a better immune response and enhanced stability of the attenuated virus (safer); (ii) further improvement in efficacy and stability of the measles vaccine; (iii) a tetanus toxoid vaccine that will offer a timed release, thus requiring only one injection; and (iv) a safer pertussis component for the DPT vaccine and a DPT vaccine that would be adequately immunogenic with only a single injection.

Paragraph 11

Paragraph 11 should read:

11. These resources will be managed by a joint steering committee comprised of WHO, UNICEF and other interested partners. Activities in support of operational or field research on current vaccines will be managed by the WHO expanded programme on immunization with thorough review and support of the established EPI Research and Development Group. Support for research on new or improved vaccines will be channeled through the WHO programme for vaccine development under guidance of the Scientific Advisory Group of Experts. Implementation of the various activities will be assigned to the best institutions and scientists around the world through flexible contractual mechanisms, which will be supervised by the WHO expanded programme on immunization and the programme for vaccine development, under the overall guidance of the joint steering committee.

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Programme co-ordination and support for improved nutrition of children and women in developing countries

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $1.5 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, to operationalize programme co-ordination and support for improved nutrition of children and women in developing countries for the period 1990 to 1991.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present policy review has been prepared in response to a request by the Executive Board at its 1989 session that the Executive Director submit to its 1990 session a policy strategy for improved nutrition of mothers and children in the developing world (E/ICEF/1989/12, decision 1989/12).

2. In the proposed strategy, improved nutrition is seen not as a sectoral activity, but as an important objective of all UNICEF-supported activities. The strategy, therefore, emphasizes the reorientation and focusing of existing or planned UNICEF country programmes.

I. BACKGROUND

3. Malnutrition is one of the most pressing global problems of our time. About 150 million children under five years of age are underweight, with more than 20 million suffering from severe malnutrition. About 350 million women have nutritional anaemia, 40 million children suffer from vitamin A deficiency (some 250,000 go totally or partially blind per year, and 200 million to 300 million people suffer from goitre or other consequences of iodine deficiency). It is estimated that malnutrition is a contributing factor in one half of the approximately 14 million child deaths each year.

4. In spite of several decades of work to improve nutrition, the problem of malnutrition in poor countries persists. In fact, data suggest that the prevalence of malnutrition is increasing in some parts of the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It is likely that this deterioration is a result of the present economic crisis or the adjustments being undertaken by most of these countries.

5. Although the general nutrition situation has not improved, a number of successful nutrition-oriented programmes have been implemented in various parts of the developing world. The proposed new strategy is based on the lessons learned from these relative successes. Instead of recommending a "standard package" of technical interventions, the approach is to identify the most appropriate actions for a particular context. It is multisectoral and interactive to cope with changing environments and it encourages participation through social mobilization.

6. Nutrition information systems play a crucial role at all levels of society for assessment, analysis, advocacy and other actions. Therefore, growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance at higher levels are important components of the strategy. Since malnutrition appears most often during the weaning period of children, improved child-feeding practices in general and breast-feeding in particular are given high priority.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

7. The implementation of the proposed new nutrition strategy will not necessarily require substantial new funds at the country level. However, increased efforts will be needed to retrain and reorient staff so as to improve their capacity to assess and analyse the nutrition problem, and to reorient ongoing and planned projects. The proposed programme support consists of training, strategy development, monitoring, support to programme preparation and advocacy.

Training and capacity-building

8. A comprehensive training package on nutrition, based on the proposed strategy, is already being developed. A preliminary version has been tested in the eastern and southern Africa region. UNICEF staff involved in nutrition, primary health care, community development and area-based programmes from three to five countries in each region will participate in a 10-day training course. Headquarters staff, together with regional advisers, will be the key trainers, with more gradual involvement of other trained field office staff. This will increase the capacity of UNICEF to review and reorient existing or planned programmes towards a nutrition focus. During 1990-1991, some 150 UNICEF staff will be trained.

Strategy development through operational research

9. The proposed strategy recognizes the dynamic nature of the nutrition problem. As new experience and knowledge are acquired, the strategy can be refined and gradually adapted to different country situations. All programmes should include the opportunity and support for research to test hypotheses and solve operational problems. The principle should be applicable at all levels. In fact, this is one important way of contributing to the strategy's capacity-building objective. Formal links may be established with institutions, including agricultural universities and medical colleges. Such centres of higher education could provide valuable technical assistance.

Monitoring

10. The generation and use of nutrition information are key issues in the new strategy. Growth monitoring at the individual or community levels, as well as nutrition surveillance at higher levels, will be encouraged and supported. Headquarters and the regional offices will improve their handling and dissemination of nutrition information. This will require improved information systems at all levels.

Support to programme preparation

11. Initially, a limited number of countries in each region will be selected for training, improved monitoring and programme reorientation, leading to the introduction of the new strategy. In many cases, this will require special studies and the involvement of experts in programme planning and preparation. Staff at headquarters and regional offices, sometimes strengthened by consultants, will provide this support.

Advocacy

12. The global promotion of and support to nutrition goals will emphasize the significance of surveillance as an advocacy and management tool, and the provision of orientation and training materials. Such materials will promote approaches that will be elaborated in appropriate detail in countries where they will be used. Topics will include the various influences on breast-feeding; matters relating to the weaning process; approacnes to the elimination of vitamin A, iodine and iron deficiencies through, for example, linkages with immunization programmes; special opportunities for improved nutrition of women; and environmentally appropriate agriculture in the context of household food security. The materials will be enriched by the analysis of successful experience, with special reference to the processes involved.

III. INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

13. The comparative strengths of UNICEF are its country presence and its broad mandate. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are able to provide technical support in their respective areas of competence. Co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can be expected in education and in connection with its concern to improve school performance through better health and nutrition. The World Food Programme allocates substantial resources that may be used in a wide variety of different ways. The International Fund for Agricultural Development has a special mandate to focus on the very poor and has wide experience of programmes such as agricultural credit schemes for rural women. The World Bank is increasingly prepared to include items that directly address nutrition issues in its loan programmes. National and international non-governmental organizations have experience at the grass-roots level, which makes them especially appropriate partners.

IV. BUDGET ESTIMATE

14. The estimated yearly expenditures are as follows:

Activities	1990	1991	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)		
Training	250	250	500
Strategy development	100	100	200
Monitoring	100	100	200
Support to programme preparation	200	200	400
Advocacy	100	100	200
Total	750	750	1 500

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve a one-year extension of the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 1992 to 1993 to fall in line with the medium-term plan (1990-1993) and approve an amount of $6 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, which would increase the annual allocation from $2 million to $3 million for the same period.

Overview

1. The 1987 Executive Board approved decision 1987/21 (E/ICEF/1987/11) related to UNICEF priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean and the need for special adjustment measures. In response to this decision, the Executive Director proposed, at the 1988 session of the Executive Board, the establishment of a Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC) in the amount of $10 million for a period of five years (1988-1992) to be financed from general resources (E/ICEF/1988/13, resolution 1988/22).

2. The main purpose of SAFLAC was to provide assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries in their efforts to cope with the social deterioration resulting from the economic crisis. This applied especially to countries with low general resources ceilings, or no general resources allocations at all, that were experiencing a demonstrable deterioration in the situation of children and where Governments were making serious efforts to address the problems through expressed political will and commitment. Executive Board approval of SAFLAC has enabled UNICEF to provide a positive response to the challenges posed by the crisis.

3. A report prepared at the request of the 1989 Executive Board and presented separately in document E/ICEF/1990/L.2 describes the criteria for the allocation of funds and progress made in the implementation of SAFLAC-funded projects in several countries during 1988 and 1989.

The deteriorating socio-economic situation

4. The 1980s are considered a lost decade in Latin America. Between 1982 and 1989, the net transfer of resources for debt service and loan repayment from Latin America and the Caribbean peaked at more than $200 billion, and during 1989 the region's external debt rose to $426 billion. Those conditions, coupled with the extremely unequal distribution of income and wealth, market limitations and falling raw material prices, contributed to a reduction in per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of almost 10 per cent between 1980 and 1989 and an absolute rise in poverty.

5. The restoration of economic growth in the early 1990s seems to be a distant possibility. Of the more than 204 million people now living in poverty conditions, some 74 million are victims of critical poverty, unable to satisfy their basic food requirements, and about 103 million are under 18 years old. In many countries, spending on basic public services, particularly health and education, has been reduced. Different manifestations of impoverishment have exacerbated the critical situation. For example, unemployment has risen, the real minimum wage has been reduced and the average annual inflation rate exceeded 100 per cent during the 1980s. Deep cuts in government subsidies for food and other social services, which have an impact primarily on the poor, have led to social tensions, dissatisfaction and street demonstrations.

6. It is certain that one of the most negative effects of the crisis in several countries has been the slowdown in the decline of the average annual rate of infant and child mortality. During the 1980s, the estimated reduction in the annual

under-five mortality rate in Latin America (2.6 per cent per year) included sharp international and interregional differences, exceeding 200 per 1,000 live births in some areas.

The use of the Facility, 1988-1989

7. During the first 18 months of operation, SAFLAC projects were approved in 12 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. A total of $5.7 million has been approved for projects that can be grouped into the following categories: advocacy (Argentina and Chile); institution-building (Brazil, Ecuador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela); and service delivery (Cuba, Guyana, Mexico and Uruguay). The aggregate amounts allocated to the different types of activities are as follows: $905,500 (16 per cent) for advocacy; $2,357,000 (42 per cent) for institution-building; and $2,403,000 (42 per cent) for service delivery.

8. Progress has been made in the implementation of SAFLAC-funded proposals, some of which contribute to policy development and interventions aimed at reorienting social spending to benefit the most vulnerable groups of the poorest regions. SAFLAC-funded proposals have also helped to create a greater awareness among Governments, the private sector and the general public of the importance of meeting the basic needs of children and women and of formulating and enacting legislation and developing policies on their behalf. SAFLAC has also contributed to the successful testing of replicable experiences, mobilizing, in most cases, additional resources from different sources for the upgrading of programmes that have proven their effectiveness. Serious efforts have been made to ensure that the proposals meet the principles and criteria for the allocation of funds.

9. A report on SAFLAC activities implemented at the country level is contained in document E/ICEF/1990/L.2.

Recommendation

10. In view of the above-mentioned situation, and given the successful response of Latin American and Caribbean countries to SAFLAC, the Executive Director is of the opinion that funding for SAFLAC should be increased to allow UNICEF to respond adequately to the continuing crisis of the Latin American and Caribbean region.

11. The expansion of the Facility will allow for support to activities that focus on disparity reduction to help to alleviate the consequences of critical poverty. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of specific measures to reach the poorest groups of the population, particularly children and women. It will also encourage the development of proposals that, through their multiplier effect, will lead to national-scale basic services for the well-being of poor children and women.

12. The recommended expansion of SAFLAC will enable UNICEF to work closely with relevant government ministries, planning departments and other national entities to place children's issues on the social, economic and political agendas, thus

strengthening the ethic of "Children First" as a strategy to foster the development of actions and programmes for the survival, protection and development of children. Emphasis will also be placed on mobilizing society, including NGOs and other partners, about children's needs.

13. Priority will be given to the promotion of balanced social and economic development planning, placing emphasis on measures to mitigate the negative impact of economic adjustment programmes on vulnerable groups. The Facility will also contribute to the promotion and formulation of policies aimed at significantly increasing the priority of basic social services development and related programmes oriented towards helping to achieve the goals sets for the 1990s. In this connection, support will be provided to national situation studies on the conditions of children and women, including the problems and needs, and potential measures aimed at alleviating them. In addition, studies related to the allocation of resources to the social sector vis-à-vis other government services, as well as their possible reallocation, will be supported. Emphasis will also be placed on the promotion of policies aimed at increasing resource flows to social development activities and the priority areas of the regional strategies for children for the 1990s.

14. Support will also be provided to strengthen national capacity for administrative efficiency in the better use of existing resources for social development projects. The Facility will be used to finance initiatives aimed at easing the social consequences of the debt burden on vulnerable groups. It will also support the improvement of systems of social indicators to monitor the situation of children and women and to galvanize corrective actions when required.

15. In addition to ongoing project monitoring and follow-up conducted by each office, an annual in-depth programme review is held every September/October during the meeting of the SAFLAC Committee. Progress is assessed, and modifications for the subsequent year's plan of action are suggested, where necessary. A comprehensive evaluation will be conducted in 1991 to determine whether SAFLAC has had a significant influence on the situation of women and children and on the promotion of social policies and programmes for the most vulnerable groups. The overall design of this evaluation will be directed by a team of national and international specialists and the results will be presented to the 1992 Executive Board.

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UNICEF SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUMMARY

The present document provides information on the development of UNICEF policy regarding support for children and women in South Africa and addresses some of the concerns raised in the UNICEF report Children on the Front Line, first published in 1987. The document also reports on consultations that UNICEF has had with various organizations working for a non-racial democracy in South Africa and outlines specific activities that UNICEF could support, without establishing co-operation with the Government of South Africa and without a UNICEF presence in South Africa. It is proposed that UNICEF should develop ways of co-operating with selected non-governmental organizations in South Africa to promote awareness of the situation of children. The document argues that it is possible to assist children in need while abiding by the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of South Africa. The document also recommends measures to promote and protect children's rights, based on the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to use the information contained in Facts for Life to develop public education campaigns for improving the health of children and women.

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INTRODUCTION

1. For many years, the General Assembly has requested the organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance to national liberation movements and to the people of South Africa suffering under the apartheid régime and, since the early 1970s, UNICEF has provided assistance to women and children associated with liberation movements in Africa. On 22 November 1989, at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/27 A, in paragraph 5 of which it calls upon:

> "Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals to extend all possible assistance to the struggling people of South Africa, their national liberation movements and South African refugees, particularly women and children;"

2. In paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 44/27 K of the same date, the General Assembly appealed to all States, organizations and institutions:

> "to increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;"

3. On 5 December 1988, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 43/50 A, in paragraph 7 of which it appealed to:

> "all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;"

4. The programme of assistance proposed in the present paper is a continuation of the UNICEF response of 1978 to the requests of the General Assembly, mindful that recent developments both permit and call for an expansion of UNICEF efforts. Since its origins in post-war Europe, UNICEF has stressed the importance of assisting children in especially difficult circumstances. The scope of the UNICEF mandate has enabled the organization to apply humanitarian principles in supporting operational activities for children in a wide range of countries and regions, in a non-partisan manner and without discrimination. This application of the organization's mandate is supported by Governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) world wide and is now widely accepted as a faithful interpretation of the founding principles on which the creation of UNICEF was based.

5. However, as an organ of the United Nations, UNICEF has a responsibility to respond to those decisions of the General Assembly that fall within the scope of its mandate. Based on the instructions of the General Assembly, UNICEF has monitored the evolving situation in South Africa in an effort to respond appropriately to the needs of children and women suffering under apartheid. UNICEF

has maintained contact with organizations representing the people of South Africa who have become refugees. UNICEF has provided support for the children and women of these exiled groups and has maintained a dialogue with the concerned parties on the situation of children in South Africa. It is now opportune for UNICEF to extend its co-operation to include NGOs working in South Africa for positive change and for the protection, survival and development of disinherited children.

6. In the report entitled Children on the Front Line, UNICEF drew attention to the fact that the basic cause of the high infant and child mortality rates and the high child morbidity rate in South Africa is the inequality of resource distribution as a consequence of apartheid. This has resulted in an infant mortality rate (IMR) that is estimated to exceed 120 infant deaths per 1,000 births among the largest segment of the population, while among a privileged, racially defined minority, IMR rates are about 12 deaths per 1,000 births. These vast differences are expected to be reduced once the system of apartheid is dismantled, but until then, there is a need to support those groups in South Africa that are working to address the urgent needs of millions of children and women.

I. UNICEF SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

7. As mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the Executive Board decided in 1978 that the needs of South African children and women warranted UNICEF attention. At that time, a commitment was made to provide assistance for South African women and children who were refugees in neighbouring countries. This assistance was an extension of UNICEF support for refugee women and children from other African countries involved in independence struggles. In the years preceding their independence, UNICEF assisted refugee women and children from Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. UNICEF co-operation was provided under the auspices of their liberation movements: the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique; the South West Africa People's Organization (Namibia); and the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwe African People's Union. UNICEF support during their struggle for independence has often been an important element in the post-independence relations that UNICEF maintains with the new Governments of these countries.

8. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF has helped South African children and women residing in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The inter-agency response provided resources for activities in health, nutrition, emergency relief, formal and non-formal education and early childhood care and development. In implementing these programmes, UNICEF has co-operated with various organizations, including the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. However, no resources have been provided for children and women in South Africa. Although there are large numbers of refugees outside South Africa, there are far more women and children in need living inside South Africa's borders. The valiant efforts of a number of countries and organizations to assist South African refugees have paid dividends and these groups are now relatively well cared for.

9. UNICEF assistance over the years to the children and women of liberation movements is detailed in the table below. The amounts vary from year to year, depending on the numbers of persons who need assistance and the flow of newcomers to the refugee camps.

Expenditure for the regional liberation movements programme

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Type of expenditure	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
General resources	591.4	350.9	219.2	17.6	-	125.5	64.7	13.4	48.5	173.3	53.4
Supplementary funds	182.8	379.4	209.5	71.4	177.3	41.2	1.2	114.2	139.1	236.8	244.3
Total	774.2	730.3	428.7	89.0	177.3	166.7	65.9	127.6	187.6	410.1	297.7

II. CHILDREN ON THE FRONT LINE

10. The intensity of destabilization in southern Africa during the early 1980s prompted the UNICEF offices in the subregion to alert UNICEF headquarters to the detrimental impact of this subregional conflict on children and women. It became clear from a review of strategies for child survival and development (CSD) that armed conflict and destabilization were undermining the capacity of all countries of the subregion to provide basic services for children and women. The publication Children on the Front Line, released in January 1987, underscored the human costs of these conflicts, and it rapidly became an important reference for anyone making statements on the destructive impact of apartheid on people in the countries surrounding South Africa. The report also brought to light the impact of apartheid on children and women in South Africa. It was cited extensively in the United States Congress shortly before the United States imposed sanctions on South Africa and it was also widely referred to at the 1987 Harare Conference on Children in South Africa, organized by the anti-apartheid movement.

11. In 1989, Children on the Front Line was updated. Additional information on the situation of children in South Africa was included and a new section on Namibia was added. This edition was issued shortly before the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) was deployed in Namibia, and it proved to be extremely relevant to the development of the UNICEF emergency programme for Namibia that was approved by the Executive Board at its 1989 session (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.3).

III. CONSULTATIONS WITH CONCERNED SOUTH AFRICAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

12. As noted above, in response to the directives of the General Assembly, UNICEF has maintained contact with South African liberation movements in order to facilitate the delivery of programmes for refugee women and children. In 1989, it was decided that the evolving situation in South Africa presented some NGOs with the opportunity to respond to the needs of children in South Africa, independently of the Government and State apparatus. It was also decided that some of those NGOs could benefit from exposure to the UNICEF approach to the planning, preparation, implementation and evaluation of programmes for child survival, protection and development. Those contacts were facilitated through the intervention of the Honorary President of the United Democratic Front of South Africa, and with her assistance, valid NGOs interested in CSD in South Africa were contacted.

13. The process of exposing selected NGOs in South Africa to UNICEF programming began in early 1990 with a study tour for representatives of two NGOs - the Federation of South African Women and the National Medical and Dental Association. This exercise ended with a consultation between UNICEF, the members of the study tour and representatives of other South African organizations concerned with children on the most appropriate ways to support CSD activities in South Africa without compromising the principled position of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions on South Africa. No decisions on those issues have been taken, and South African NGOs have agreed to consult their members before engaging in further dialogue with UNICEF.

14. A delegation from UNICEF also had the opportunity to meet the recently released Vice-President of ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and to share with him the organization's views on the situation of children in South Africa. Mr. Mandela commended UNICEF for its role as advocate for children everywhere and emphasized that it was especially tragic when children, who were helpless victims of their circumstances, were forced to undergo harsh experiences.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

15. In the light of these developments, the Executive Director recommends that UNICEF take the following steps to address the situation of children and women in South Africa:

(a) Continue to assist South African refugee children under the auspices of the South African liberation movements, in response to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the policy of the UNICEF Executive Board on children in especially difficult circumstances;

(b) Develop appropriate strategies for co-operation with concerned NGOs to advocate for the rights of children based on the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the principles outlined in the WHO/UNICEF/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) publication, Facts for Life. Such co-operation could include support for NGOs to enable them to translate Facts for Life into major local languages and to mobilize professional

and community groups, whose collaboration is essential for raising public awareness on the situation of children and for publicizing the Convention to all South Africans;

(c) Provide resources to enable one or more competent and independent institutions in South Africa to undertake a broad analysis of the situation to children and women, focusing on the most disadvantaged and most vulnerable groups in the society. The results of this situation analysis should be publicized widely, both externally and within South Africa;

(d) Facilitate the exchange of experience between concerned and committed NGOs working for all children in South Africa and those groups involved in UNICEF-assisted projects in other parts of Africa and elsewhere;

(e) Be ready, when circumstances permit, to provide direct assistance to select South African NGOs whose activities benefit women and children and are based on principles of democracy and non-discrimination. Until it is appropriate for UNICEF to establish a direct presence in South Africa, whenever there is a fundamental change of circumstances, monitoring of such activities will be undertaken by third parties such as reputable international NGOs and religious groups. In the interim, it is proposed that UNICEF should establish the capacity to support and monitor these activities, to the extent possible, at a point outside South Africa, but in an appropriate neighbouring country where UNICEF already has an office, and with the approval of the Government of that host country;

(f) Also be ready to establish a small office in South Africa as soon as circumstances permit and subject to the relevant United Nations resolutions. In this regard, the secretariat draws the attention of the Board to the usefulness of the 1982 Board decision that UNICEF should be ready to open an office in Namibia at the appropriate time. This decision enabled UNICEF to respond in a timely and effective manner to the rapidly changing situation in Namibia in 1989 and to provide much needed assistance to children and women in Namibia.

16. The Executive Board is requested to approve the allocation of up to $1 million per year over the period 1990-1992 to support the activities outlined above, to be financed from general resources income.

17. The secretariat should report annually to the Executive Board on these activities as part of the report of the Executive Director.

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1990 session

FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Basic Education Reserve

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $15 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, for the establishment of a basic education reserve to support national, regional and international efforts in pursuit of the goal of basic education for all, especially for innovative initiatives and for support to countries for start-up activities and for actions that were not foreseen in country programmes, for the period 1990-1992.

Introduction

1. Education is a fundamental right of all people and it is essential for development. Without education, development cannot be achieved and development achievements to date cannot be sustained. Yet today more than 100 million children, including at least 60 million girls, have no access to primary education. Over 960 million adults, two thirds of whom are women, are illiterate, while functional illiteracy is a significant problem in both industrialized and developing countries.

2. At the same time, the world faces daunting problems, including mounting debt burdens, widening economic disparities both between and within nations, war, heavy military expenditures, civil strife, violent crime, the preventable deaths of millions of children and widespread environmental degradation. One of the results of the economic recession of the 1980s and the external debt burden of many developing countries has been retrogression and stagnation in education, especially basic education, in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

World Conference on Education for All

3. In order to halt this trend and to revive a global commitment to providing basic education for all, 22 Governments and agencies, including UNICEF, sponsored the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs that was held at Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990. (The report on the conference is contained in document E/ICEF/1990/L.11.)

4. The Conference adopted the World Declaration on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs. It also adopted the goal of universal access to primary education (or whatever higher level of education is considered as "basic" in each country) by the year 2000 and the use of learning achievement as the new criterion of assessment so that a given cohort of primary-school-age children (e.g., 80 per cent of 11-12-year olds) attain or surpass the level of necessary learning achievement as defined by each country.

Actions

5. The attempt to achieve the goal of universal education is significant because it cannot be achieved without the full participation of girls and other disadvantaged groups. Thus, in order successfully to achieve the goals of the Conference, each country will need to undertake, inter alia, the following three actions: (a) to review the current status and situation and to explore the alternatives available to reach the goal; (b) to develop appropriate methods and materials to make the education system, including the achievement assessment, more efficient, effective and relevant; and (c) to mobilize both internal and external resources.

6. In recognition of the need for additional external resources, the heads of four sponsoring agencies (the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF) all expressed the intention of their organizations to expand their support for basic education, subject to the concurrence of their respective governing bodies.

7. The additional resources would encourage countries to review their problems and to facilitate any changes and reforms required. While teachers' salaries and the construction of school buildings should continue to be the responsibility of national authorities and communities, it was felt that assistance for the development of learning materials, which often involves sums of foreign exchange, will indeed be a significant source of encouragement to improve and expand the coverage and reform of the system.

8. In reviewing the follow-up actions required for the Conference, the first meeting of the UNESCO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Education, held in Paris, on 28 and 29 March 1990 (see document E/ICEF/1990/L.11 for the report of the meeting) recommended, inter alia, that the executive bodies of the two organizations:

> "12. Emphasize that additional resources will be required to ensure universal access to and achievement of basic education for all by the year 2000, which necessitates reallocation and mobilization of resources at the international and community levels";
>
> "13. Recommend that the organizations allocate increased resources to provide seed funds for innovative activities in formal and non-formal education to meet the basic learning needs of those now underserved by established systems of education, and particularly to overcome the male/female disparities in educational opportunities".

9. In response, the UNICEF secretariat has submitted to the Executive Board for endorsement in its medium-term plan for the period 1990-1993 (E/ICEF/1990/3) a doubling of educational programme expenditures by 1993 compared to 1989. However, in order to be able to support actions to review the problems and alternatives available in each country, to test innovative initiatives and to support new ideas and start-up actions that were not foreseen in country programmes, it is suggested that a basic education reserve be established that can respond flexibly to country actions for change and progress.

Programme budget

10. It is recommended that an amount of $15 million from general resources be approved for three years (1990-1992) to be allocated approximately as follows:

	1990	1991	1992	Total
	(In thousands of United States dollars)			
Country actions	4 000	4 000	4 000	12 000
Regional and international actions	1 000	1 000	1 000	3 000
Total	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000

11. The secretariat will submit a report annually to the Executive Board on the use of funds from this Reserve.

Recommendation

12. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve an amount of $15 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, for the establishment of a basic education reserve to support national, regional and international efforts in pursuit of the goal of basic education for all, especially for innovative initiatives and for support to countries for start-up activities and for actions that were not foreseen in country programmes, for the period 1990-1992.

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1990 session

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ON ITS MEETINGS HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS FROM 18 TO 24 APRIL 1990*

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Programme Committee of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) met from 18 to 24 April 1990.

2. The provisional agenda contained in document E/ICEF/1990/1/Rev.1 was adopted by the Committee.

II. MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1990-1993 (E/ICEF/1990/3 and Corr.1)

Programme objectives

3. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

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* The remaining proposals adopted by the Programme Committee will be issued as addenda to the present document.

The Executive Board

Endorses the programme objectives for the organization as described in the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1993. 1/

1/ E/ICEF/1990/3 and Corr.1.

Evaluation

4. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board,

Noting the importance of evaluation as a management tool in improving programme effectiveness and the necessity of the Executive Board having full information on evaluation properly to conduct its oversight role,

Recalling the endorsement of the 1984 Executive Board of four recommendations contained in the overview report on evaluation activities in the Fund, 1/

1. Requests the Executive Director to assess and prepare a report on the overall progress and results achieved since 1984 in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the overview report 1/ for presentation at the 1992 session of the Executive Board;

2. Also requests the Executive Director to include in the above-mentioned report an analysis of: (a) the key lessons learned contained in evaluation reports completed during the previous two years, and the way in which and extent to which evaluation results and recommendations are being utilized in the field and at headquarters; and (b) the measures adopted for improvement of the evaluation function within the Fund, estimated annual costs for evaluation and the detailed corporate-wide evaluation plan for the coming year, complete with information on timing, cost, evaluation type and evaluation focus;

3. Further requests the Executive Director to concentrate the various evaluations, along with their other specific topics, on (a) the sustainability of the activities and of the results achieved; and (b) the long-term impact both on the situation of the population and on national capacity-building; and to report to the Executive Board every second year starting in 1992 on progress made in this area;

1/ E/ICEF/1984/L.3.

4. Requests that a monitoring and evaluation plan and structure be elaborated and included in all country plans and major projects presented to the Executive Board in the future. Such plans should also be prepared, where possible, for emergency operations and supplementary-funded projects. Such evaluation plans and structures would draw on and report the lessons learned from previous evaluations and apply them to the particular circumstances of the country or project area. The evaluation plan and structure should include information on objectives and timetable and should outline roles and responsibilities for data collection, training of host country officials, evaluation reporting and follow-up of corrective actions, if found necessary.

III. DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN: PRIORITIES FOR UNICEF ACTION IN THE 1990s (E/ICEF/1990/L.5)/MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1990-1993 (E/ICEF/1990/3 and Corr.1)

Children in especially difficult circumstances

5. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board,

Deeply concerned that many children in developing countries, as well as quite a large number in industrialized countries, find themselves in situations of neglect, abandonment and exploitation as is the case of street children, refugee children, children in situations of armed conflict, child victims of natural disasters, orphans, children affected by acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, disabled children and youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, drugs and exploitative work conditions, victims of sexual abuse, maltreatment by parents and guardians,

Convinced of the urgent need for concerted efforts to find more effective and innovative ways to protect and rehabilitate children already in such circumstances and to tackle the root causes that lead to such situations in order to prevent them,

1. Urges the Executive Director to ensure the application and development of research into the efforts to protect and rehabilitate these children or to mitigate and prevent the occurrence of these difficult circumstances, in order continuously to analyse their causes and effects and concurrently update strategies, interventions and programmes to ensure their efficacy and cost effectiveness;

2. Requests the Executive Director to include in his report to the next session of the Executive Board information on the implementation of the present resolution.

Family planning

6. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board,

Bearing in mind the impact of family planning on the well-being of mothers and children,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989 and the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, 1/ adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-First Century, held at Amsterdam, 6 to 9 November 1989,

Aware of the limited resources available for ensuring an adequate health and education standard for mothers and children,

Recognizing that too rapid population growth may constitute a major impediment to development in many countries,

Stressing the necessity of full co-operation in the field of family planning with other relevant United Nations programmes, each within its own mandate, notably those of the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization,

Appreciating the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations Children's Fund to promote child spacing,

Requests the Executive Director to include in his annual report for the 1991 session of the Executive Board, a specific section on the Fund's efforts in the field of family planning, including child spacing, as an integral part of primary health care, giving examples of problems identified, efforts to deal with them and progress made in the implementation of programmes.

1/ A/C.2/44/6.

IV. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.41)

7. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board,

Taking into account the view expressed by the delegations of Latin America and the Caribbean that, in spite of the efforts of Governments and national associations, the social situation has continued to deteriorate as a

consequence of the difficult economic circumstances affecting the region, resulting in the growth and spread of poverty,

Aware of the importance of actively promoting efforts to strengthen child survival and development programmes as a basis for preventing the transfer of poverty from one generation to another, especially when such efforts involve education and the promotion of community organization and participation,

Reaffirming what is stated in Executive Board resolution 1988/22 with regard to the problems affecting the region and the Fund's priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Noting the positive results achieved by the establishment of the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Requests the Executive Director to continue the efforts to develop a concrete financing mechanism to be set up in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank, as agreed in Executive Board decision 1989/9;

2. Also requests the Executive Director to promote and strengthen early childhood education programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly for children under the age of six years, including components for early stimulation, basic education, health and nutrition and for promoting community organization and participation;

3. Further requests the Executive Director to promote safe motherhood programmes, including the reduction of the phenomenon of early or unwanted maternity;

4. Requests the Executive Director to promote and support the development of strategies for providing school-age children with additional support during out-of-school hours, including measures for providing care and stimulating activities in recreation areas as well as support for school performance in order to prevent the undesirable phenomena associated with truancy, such as exposure to illicit drug trafficking and all the dangers to which children are exposed in the street;

5. Also requests the Executive Director to broaden the efforts to revise the criteria for the allocation of general resources to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account, inter alia, the percentage of births in homes that do not meet basic needs and are affected by poverty, and to report thereon to the Executive Board in 1992.

V. SAFE MOTHERHOOD (E/ICEF/1990/L.13)

8. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board

Endorses the concept of safe motherhood as a means of achieving the goal of halving maternal deaths of 1980 by the year 2000 and the operational activities outlined in paragraph 47 of document E/ICEF/1990/L.13, including co-operation with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other agencies and organizations, in support of national, regional and global efforts.

VI. STRATEGY FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (E/ICEF/1990/L.6)

9. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board

1. Endorses the following nutritional goals for the year 2000:

(a) The control of protein-energy malnutrition, including the reduction of both moderate and severe protein-energy malnutrition in children under five years of age by one half of the 1990 levels and the reduction of the rate of low birth weight (less than 2.5 kilograms) to less than 10 per cent;

(b) The control of micronutrient deficiency disorders, including the reduction of iron-deficiency anaemia among women of child-bearing age by one third of the 1990 levels, the virtual elimination of iodine deficiency diseases and the virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness;

2. Further endorses:

(a) The strategy proposed to achieve the overall objective of empowering families, communities and Governments to improve the nutrition of women and children on the basis of adequate information and sound analysis, with its two elements:

(i) The method of assessment, analysis and action (the "triple A approach"), which describes how the information should be used;

(ii) The conceptual framework for the analysis of the causes of malnutrition in a specific context, which serves as a guide for discerning what information should be collected;

(b) The proposal that the strategies will be implemented at household/community, district and national levels;

(c) The proposal that the elements of the strategy in a given context will be identified through analysis and will include:

(i) Actions that address the manifestations and immediate causes of malnutrition, such as the promotion of breast-feeding, nutrition rehabilitation, the provision of certain essential drugs, the promotion of oral rehydration therapy, direct feeding programmes and the distribution of micronutrients;

(ii) Actions that address the underlying causes of malnutrition, such as immunization, the expansion and improvement of the primary health care delivery system, health and nutrition education and communication, family planning, household food security, improved feeding practices, maternal and child care, environmental sanitation and water supply and literacy and education;

(iii) Actions that address the basic causes of malnutrition, such as improved situation analysis, policy dialogue, technology assessment and development and advocacy.

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STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ON ITS MEETINGS HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS FROM 18 TO 24 APRIL 1990*

Addendum

I. PROPOSALS FOR UNICEF CO-OPERATION AND PROGRAMME REVIEWS (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.1)

1. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board

1. Approves the recommendations of the Executive Director for programme co-operation as summarized in document E/ICEF/1990/P/L.1. The proposed total new allocation for programme co-operation and the replenishment of the Emergency Reserve Fund to be financed from general resources is $263,367,153, of which $237,651,153 represents new general resources net of available balances;

2. Further approves new supplementary funding proposals to be financed from specific-purpose contributions in the amount of $663,432,800;

3. Records savings (cancellations) in the amount of $641,314 and approves an amount of $52,460 to cover overexpenditure.

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* The remaining proposals adopted by the Programme Committee will be issued as addenda to the present document.

II. UNESCO/UNICEF JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION (E/ICEF/1990/L.11 AND E/ICEF/1990/L.12)

2. The Programme Committee recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Executive Board:

The Executive Board

1. Adopts the following recommendations of the Joint Committee on Education as contained in document E/ICEF/1990/L.11:

(a) To endorse the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs adopted by the World Conference on Education for All;

(b) To recommend for endorsement to the forthcoming World Summit for Children, the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs, relating these initiatives to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and to the international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

(c) To recommend for endorsement to the forthcoming International Conference on Education, the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs;

(d) To endorse the development of the strategy of using "universal access to and achievement of primary education by the year 2000" as the cutting edge of Education for All;

(e) To endorse the statement on follow-up adopted at the closing session of the World Conference on Education for All;

(f) To welcome the fact that UNESCO, in line with its mandate, will provide services to facilitate the follow-up;

(g) To encourage the development of strategies at national level aimed at meeting the basic learning needs of youth and adults, as well as children, recognizing the importance of achieving equality through significantly reducing adult illiteracy rates, particularly those of women, as well as the poor and the disadvantaged groups, and of providing opportunities for all to acquire essential knowledge and life skills (e.g., environmental and scientific literacy, Facts for Life, family life education and social education);

(h) To encourage the organizations to identify and make maximum use of existing mechanisms at all levels to pool and share information on learning needs, to take stock of innovative activities aimed at meeting basic learning needs and at assessing learning achievement, monitoring progress towards the goal of Education for All, and to disseminate information on relevant experiences;

(i) To note the increasing importance of both traditional and mass means of communication - the "third channel" - for conveying useful information and in providing basic education for all;

(j) To emphasize that learning needs must be defined and priorities decided by way of a participatory process and that the policy implemented must utilize and develop locally available resource persons and learning opportunities. Initiatives must be sensitive to socio-economic and environmental conditions and the cultural context, particularly at community level;

(k) To request the respective secretariats to continue the co-operation between UNESCO and UNICEF in analysing the social impact of structural adjustment, emphasizing the moral obligation of these organizations to assist States in defending the rights of all people to basic education and human dignity;

(l) To emphasize that additional resources will be required to ensure universal access to and achievement of basic education for all by the year 2000, which necessitate reallocation and mobilization of resources at international, national and community levels;

(m) To recommend that the organizations allocate increased resources to provide seed funds for innovative activities in formal and non-formal education to meet the basic learning needs of those now underserved by established systems of education, and particularly to overcome the male/female disparities in educational opportunities;

(n) To request the secretariats of UNESCO and UNICEF to jointly prepare an assessment of further opportunities for co-operation in basic education in their respective programmes at national, regional and international levels, and to take action to strengthen modes of co-operation, reporting thereon to their respective Boards and the Joint Committee on Education;

(o) To further encourage that UNICEF and UNESCO support systems at national and regional levels (representatives, commissions and committees) jointly and actively promote Education for All;

(p) To call upon the agency heads and the respective secretariats to continue co-operation with other agencies and other partners in the spirit of Jomtien;

2. Approves further, as a follow-up measure to recommendation (m) above (listed as recommendation 13 in document E/ICEF/1990/L.11) of the Joint Committee on Education, the establishment of a basic education reserve to support national, regional and international efforts, especially for innovative initiatives and for support to countries for start-up activities and for actions that were not foreseen in country programmes (see also the recommendation contained in document E/ICEF/1990/P/L.43).